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THE VALLEY TAN

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VOLUME 2. GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1859. NUMB

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[From the National Intelligencer.]

The Conspiracy at Harper's Ferry.

The interesting narrative which we copy below, prepared for the Baltimore American by a correspondent who accompanied a detachment of military to Harper's Ferry, will afford the reader full information as to the originators of the late fanatical conspiracy at that place, as well as of their antecedents and of the manner in which their fool-hardy enterprise was suppressed. The whole affair presents some extraordinary characteristics on the part of the leaders, and shows the absurd process by which monomaniacs sometimes attempt to carry out their purposes. They have in this case met with a fearful retribution. Of the twenty-three persons of whom their party originally consisted fifteen are now dead and three mortally wounded, two unhurt have been made prisoners, and three only have succeeded in making their escape. Some later intelligence from the scene of the disturbance will be found on the next page of this paper.

THE ORIGINATORS OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The principal originator of the insurrection, and the chief leader in its short but bloody existence, was undoubtedly Captain John Brown, whose connexion with the scenes of violence and border warfare in Kansas then made his name familiarly notorious to the whole country. Captain Brown made his first appearance in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry more than a year ago, accompanied by his two sons, the whole party assuming the name of Smith. They inquired about land in the vicinity, made investigations as to the probability of finding ores, and for some time boarded at Sandy Hook, one mile east of Harper's Ferry. After an absence of some months they re-appeared in the vicinity, and the elder Brown rented or leased a farm on the Maryland side, about four miles from Harper's Ferry. They bought a large number of picks and spades, and thus confirmed the belief that they intended to mine for ores. They were seen frequently in and about Harper's Ferry, but no suspicion seems to have existed that "Bill Smith" was Captain Brown, or that he intended embarking in a movement so desperate and extraordinary.—Yet the development of the plot leaves no doubt that his visits to the Ferry and his lease of the farm were all parts of his preparation for an insurrection which he supposed was to be successful in exterminating slavery in Maryland and Western Virginia. Captain Brown's chief aid was John E. Cook, a comparatively young man, who has resided in and near Harper's Ferry for some years. He was first employed in tending a lock on the canal. He afterwards taught school on the Maryland side, and, after a brief residence in Kansas, where it is supposed that he became acquainted with Brown, returned to the Ferry, and married there.

He was regarded as a man of some intelligence, known to be anti-slavery, but not so violent in the expression of his opinions as to excite any suspicions.—These two men, with Brown's two sons, were the only white men connected with the insurrection that had been seen about the Ferry. All were brought by Captain Brown from a distance, and nearly all had been with him in Kansas.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE INSURRECTION.

The first active movement in the insurrection was made about half-past ten o'clock on Sunday night. Wm. Williams, watchman on Harper's Ferry bridge, whilst walking across towards the Maryland side, was seized by a numbur of men, who said he was their prisoner and must come with them. He recognised Brown and Cook among the the men, and, knowing them, treated the matter as a joke; but, enforcing silence, they conducted him to the Armory, which he found already in their possession.—He was retained till after daylight and then discharged. The watchman who was to relieve Williams at midnight found the bridge lights all out, and immediately was seized. Supposing it an attempt at robbery, he broke away, and his pursuers stumbling over the track, he escaped.

The next appearance of the insurrectionists was at the house of Col. Lewis Washington, a large farmer and slave owner, living about four miles from Harper's Ferry. A party headed by Cook proceeded there, roused Col. W., and told him he was a prisoner. They also seized all the slaves near the house, took a carriage and horse, and a large wagon with two horses. When Col. Washington saw Cook he immediately recognised him as a man who had called upon him some months previous, to whom he had exhibited some valuable arms in his possession, including an antique sword presented by Frederick the Great to Gen. Washington, and a pair of pistols presented by Lafayette to Washington, both heirlooms in the family. Before leaving Cook invited Col. Washington to a trial of skill at shooting, and exhibited considerable certainty as a marksman When he made his visit on Sunday night he alluded to his previous visit, and the courtesy with which he had been treated, regretting the necessity which made it his duty to arrest Col. W. He, however, took advantage of the knowlege he obtained by the former visit to carry off all the Colonel's valuable collection of arms, which he did not re-obtain until after the final defeat of the insurection. From Col. Washington's they proceeded, with him a prisoner in his carriage, and twelve of his negroes in the wagon, to the house of Mr. Allstadt, another large farmer on the same road. Mr. Allstadt and his son, a lad of sixteen, were taken prisoners, all their negroes within reach forced to join the movement, and they returned to the Armory at the Ferry.

All these movements seemed to have been made without exciting the slightest alarm in the town, nor did the detention of the railroad train at the upper end of the town attract attention. It was not until the town thoroughly waked up and found the bridge guarded by armed men, and a guard stationed at all the avenues, that the people found they were prisoners. A panic appears to have immediately ensued, and the number of the insurrectionists was at once magnified from fifty, which was probably their greatest force, including the slaves forced to join, to from five to six hundred.—In the meantime a number of the workmen, knowing nothing of what had occurred, entered the Armory, and were instantly made prisoners, until at one time they had not less than sixty men confined. Among those thus entrapped were Armistead Ball, chief draughtsman of the Armory, Benjamin Mills, master of the Armory, and J. E. P. Daingerfield, paymaster's clerk. These three gentlemen were imprisoned in the engine-house, which afterwards became the chief fortress of the insurgents, and were not released until after the final assault. The workmen were imprisoned in a building farther down the yard. and were rescued by the brilliant Zouave dash made by the railroad company's men who came down from Martinsburg.

This was the condition of things at daylight, about which time Capt. Cook with two white men, and accompanied by thirty slaves, and taking with them Col. Washington's large wagon, went over the bridge and struck up the mountain road toward Pennsylvania. It was then believed that the large wagon was used to convey away the paymaster's safe, containing $17,000 in Government funds, and also that it was filled with Minie rifles taken out to supply other bands in the mountains who were to come down upon Harper's Ferry in overwhelming force. These suppositions both proved untrue, as neither money nor arms were disturbed.

THE BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT.

As the day advanced, and the news spread around, and the people came into the Ferry, the first demonstrations of resistance were made to the insurrectionists. A guerrilla warfare commenced, chiefly led on by a man named Chambers, whose house commanded the Armory yard. The colored man, named Hayward, railroad porter, was shot early in the morning for refusing to join the movement. The next man shot was Joseph Burley, a citizen of Harper's Ferry. He was shot while standing in his own door. About this time also Samuel P. Young, Esq., was shot dead. He was coming into the town on horseback, carrying a gun, when he was shot from the Armory, receiving a wound of which he died during the day. He was a graduate of West Point, and greatly respected in the neighborhood for his high character and noble qualities.

The insurrectionists at this time, finding a disposition to resist them, had withdrawn nearly all within the Armory grounds, leaving only a guard on the bridge. About noon the Charlestown troops, under command of Col. Robert W. Baylor, arrived, crossing the Potomac river some distance up, and marching down the Maryland side to the mouth of the bridge. Firing a volley, they made a gallant dash across the bridge, clearing it of the insurrectionists, who retreated rapidly down towards the Armory. In this movement one of the insurrectionists, named William Thompson, was taken prisoner. The Shepherdstown troops next arrived, marching down the Shenandoah side and joining the Charlestown forces at the bridge.—A desultory exchange of shots followed, one of which struck Mr. Fountaine Beckham, Mayor of the town and agent of the railroad company, in the breast, passing entirely through his body. The ball was a large elongated slug, making a dreadful wound. He died almost immediately. Mr. Beckham was without arms and was exposed only for a moment whilst approaching the water station.—His assailant, one of Brown's sons, was shot almost immediately, but managed to get back to the engine house, where his dead body was found the next day.—The murder of Mr. Beckham excited the people, and the cry was immediately made to bring out the prisoner Thompson. He was brought out on the bridge and shot down; from the bridge he fell into the water, and some appearance of life still remaining he was again riddled with balls.

FURTHER CONFLICTS.

At this time a general charge was made down the street from the bridge toward the Armory gate by the Charlestown and Shepherdstown troops and the Ferry people. From behind the Armory wall a fusilade was kept up and returned by the insurrectionists from the Armory buildings. While this was going on the Martinsburg levies arrived at the upper end of the town, and entering the Armory grounds from the rear made an attack from that end. This force was largely composed of the railroad employees gathered from the tonnage trains at Martinsburg, and their attack was generally spoken of as showing the greatest amount of fighting pluck exhibited during the day. Dashing on, firing and cheering, and gallantly led by Captain Alburtis, they carried the building in which the Armory men were imprisoned and released the whole of them. They were, however, but poorly armed, some with pistols and others with shot guns, and when they came within range of the engine house, where the *elite* of the insurrectionists were gathered, and were exposed to their rapid and dexterous use of Sharp's rifles, they were forced to fall back. Conductor Evan Dorsey, of Baltimore, was mortally wounded, and Conductor George Richardson received a wound from which he died during the day. Several others were wounded, among them a son of Dr. Murphy, of Harper's Ferry.

A guerrilla warfare was maintained during the rest of the day, resulting in killing three of the insurgents and wounding of a fourth. One of them crawled out through a culvert leading into the Potomac and attempted to cross to the Maryland side, whether with a view of escaping or of conveying information to Cook's party was not known. He was shot whilst crossing the river, and fell dead on the rocks An adventurous lad waded out and secured his Sharp's rifle, and the body was afterwards stripped of a portion of its clothing. In one of his pockets was found a captain's commission, drawn up in full form, and declaring the bearer, Capt. Leeman, held that command under Major General Brown! A light mulatto was also shot just outside the Armory gate. The ball went through and through his throat, tearing away all the great arteries and killing him almost instantly. His name was not known, but he was one of the free negroes who came with Captain Brown. At this moment a tall, powerful man, named Aaron Stevens, came out from the Armory conducting some prisoners, it was said, and was shot twice, once in the side of the face and once in the breast. He was captured and taken into the tavern, and after the insurrection had been quelled was turned over in a dying condition to the U. States authorities. Another man was shot in the Arsenal yard.

During the afternoon a sharp little affair took place on the Shenandoah side of the town. The insurrectionists had also seized Hall's rifle works, and a party of their assailants found their way in through the mill-race and dislodged them. In this rencontre it is said that three of the insurrectionists were killed, but we found but one dead body, that of a negro, on that side of the city. Night by this time had come on and active operations ceased. Guards were placed around the Armory and every precaution taken to prevent escapes.

ARRIVAL OF THE MILITARY.

At 10 o'clock on Monday night the train with the Baltimore military and United States marines arrived at Sandy Hook, where they waited for the arrival of Col. Lee, deputized by the War Department to take command. The reporters pressed on, leaving their military allies behind. They found the bridge in possession of the military, and entered the besieged and beleaguered town without difficulty, the occasional report of a gun or the singing motion of a Sharp's rifle ball warning them that it was advisable to keep out of range of the Armory. Their first visit was to the bedside of Aaron Stevens, the wounded prisoner.—They found him a large, exceedingly athletic man, a perfect Sampson in appearance. He was in a small room, filled with excited armed men, who more than once threated to shoot him where he was, groaning with pain, but answering with composure and apparent willingness every question in relation to the foray in which he was engaged. He said he was a native of Connecticut, but had lately lived in Kansas, where he knew Captain Brown. He had also served in the United States army. The sole object of the attempt was to give the negroes freedom, and Captain Brown had represented that as soon as they seized the Armory the negroes would flock to them by thousands, and they would soon have force enough to accomplish their purposes. He believed that the freeing of the negroes was a proper purpose, one for which he would sacrifice his life, but thought that Captain Brown had been greatly deceived in relation to the movement. He said preparations had been making for some months for the movement, but that the whole force consisted of *seventeen white men and five free negroes*. This statement was repeated without variation by all the prisoners with whom we conversed. They all agreed as to the number in the movement, and as to its objects, which some of them called the work of philanthropy. Lewis Leary, the negro shot at the rifle mill, stated before he died that he enlisted with Captain Brown for the insurrection at a fair held in Lorrain county, Ohio, and received money from him to pay his expenses. They all came down to Chambersburg, Pa., and from there traveled across the country to Brown's farm.

HOW THE NIGHT PASSED.

The night passed without serious alarms, but not without excitement.—The marines were marched over immediately after the arrival of Col. Lee, and were stationed within the armory grounds so as to completely surround the engine house. Occasional shots were fired by the country volunteers—what for was not understood; but there was only one return fire from the insurgents. The broken telegraph was soon repaired through the exertions of Superintendents Westervelt and Talcott, who accompanied the expedition, and the announcement that communication was opened with Baltimore gave the "press representatives" abundant employment.

There was no finding any bed, and daylight was awaited with considerable anxiety. Its earliest glimpses were availed of to survey the scene. A visit to the different localities in which the corpses of the insurrectionists were lying stark and bloody, a peep, close or far off, according to the courage of the observer, at the "Malakoff" of the insurgents, was the established order of sight-seeing, varied with a discussion of all sorts of terrible rumors.

FORT OF THE INSURGENTS.

The building in which the insurgents had made their stand was the fire engine-house, and no doubt the most defensible building in the Armory. It has dead brick walls on three sides, and on the fourth large doors, with window-sashes above, some eight feet from the ground. A dead stillness surrounded the building, and, except that now and then a man might be seen peeping from the nearly closed centre door, or a dog's nose slightly protruding, there was no sign of life, much less of hostility, given. Various opinions were given as to the number of persons within, and the amount of resistance they would be able to offer. Cannon could not be used without endangering the safety of Col. Washington, Mr. Daingerfield, Mr. Ball, and other citizens whom they still held prisoners. The doors and walls of the building had been pierced for rifles, but it was evident that from these holes no range could be had, and that without opening the door they would be shooting in the dark. The murder of the prisoners held was thought by many to be determined upon, and then a fight to the death as an ending of their desperate attempt. Whilst people thus looked and speculated, the door was thrown open and one of the prisoners was sent out with a flag of truce, and delivered what was supposed to be terms of capitulation. The continuance of the preparations for assault showed they were not accepted.

THE ATTACK AND CAPTURE.

Shortly after seven o'clock Lieut. J. E. B. Stuart, of the 1st cavalry, who was acting as aid for Col. Lee, advanced to parley with the besieged, Samuel Strider, Esq., an old and respectable citizen, bearing a flag of truce. They were received at the door by Captain Cook. Lieut. Stuart demanded an unconditional surrender, only promising them protection from immediate violence and trial by law. Capt. Brown refused all terms but those previoesly demanded, which were substantially: "That he should be permitted to macrh out with his men and arms, taking their prisoners with them, that they should proceed unpursued to the second toll-gate, when they would free their prisoners. The soldiers were then at liberty to pursue and they would fight if they could not escape." Of course this was refused, and Lieut. Stuart pressed upon Brown his desperate position, and urged a surrender. The expostulation, though beyond ear-shot, was evidently very earnest, and the coolness of the Lieutenant and courage of his aged flag bearer won warm praise.

At this moment the interest of the scene was intense. The volunteers were arranged all around the building, cutting off escape in every direction. The marines, divided into two squads, were ready for a dash at the door. Finally, Lieut. Stuart having exhausted all argument with the determined Capt. Brown, walked slowly from the door.

Immediately the signal for attack was given, and the marines, headed by Col. Harris and Lieut. Green, advanced in two lines on each side of the door. Two powerful fellows sprang between the lines and with heavy sledge hammers attempted to batter down the door. The door swung and swayed, but appeared to be secured with a rope, the spring of which deadened the effect of the blows. Failing thus to obtain a breach, the marines were ordered to fall back, and twenty of them took hold of a ladder, some forty feet long, and advancing at a run brought it with tremendous power against the door. At the second blow it gave way, one leaf falling inward in a slanting position. The marines immediately advanced to the breach, Major Russell and Lieut. Green leading A marine in the front fell; the firing from the interior is rapid and sharp; they fire with deliberate aim, and for the moment the resistance is serious and desperate enough to excite the spectators to something like a pitch of frenzy. The next moment the marines pour in, the firing ceases, and the work was done, whilst the cheers rang from every side, the general feeling being that the marines had done their part admirably.

When the insurgents were brought out—some dead, others wounded—they were greeted with execrations, and only the precautions that had been taken saved them from immediate execution. The crowd, nearly every man of which had a gun, swayed with tumultuous excitement, and cries of "shoot them," "shoot them," rang from every side. The appearance of the liberated prisoners, all of whom, through the steadiness of the marines, escaped injury, changed the current of feeling, and prolonged cheers took the place of howls and execrations. In the assault private Ruppert, of the marines, received a ball in the stomach and was believed to be fatally wounded; another received a slight flesh wound in the face.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The lawn in front of the engine-house after the assault presented a dreadful sight. Lying on it were two bodies of men killed the previous day and found inside the house; three wounded men, one just at the last gasp of life, two others groaning in pain. One of the dead was Capt. Brown's son Ottawa, the wounded man his son Watson, while the father himself laid upon the grass a gory spectacle, his face and hair clotted with blood and a severe bayonet wound in his side.

CAP. BROWN'S STATEMENT.

A short time after Capt. Brown was brought out he revived and talked earnestly to those about him, defending his course and avowing that he had done only what was right. He replied to questions substantially as follows:

Q. Are you Capt. Brown of Kansas?

A. I am sometimes called so.

Q. Are you Osawattamie Brown?

A. I tried to do my duty there.

Q. What was your present object?

A. To free the slaves from bondage.

Q. Were any other persons but those with you now connected with the movement?

A. No.

Q. Did you expect aid from the North?

A. No; there was none connected with the movement but those who came with me.

Q. Did you expect to kill people in order to carry your point?

A. I did not wish to do it, but you forced me to do it.

Various questions of this kind were put to Capt. Brown, which he answered clearly and freely and seemed anxious to vindicate his course. He urged that he had the town at his mercy—that he could have burned it and murdered its inhabititants, but did not. He had treated the prisoners he had taken with courtesy, and complained that he was hunted down like a beast. He spoke of the killing of his son, which he alleged was done whilst he was bearing a flag of truce, and seemed very anxious for the safety of the wounded son. Altogether his conversation bore the impress of a conviction that whatever he had done to free slaves was right, and that in the war in which he was engaged he was entitled to be treated with all the respect of a prisoner of war. He seemed fully convinced that he had been badly treated, and had a right to complain.

When first brought out he was supposed to be mortally wounded, and he himself said he was dying. An examination of his wounds proved them to be not necessarily fatal, and he afterwards expressed a desire to live and to be tried by his country. In his pockets a considerable number of papers were found, among which were the articles of agreement under which the insurrectionists acted, and what purported to be a schedule for the establishment of "provisional government." In his pockets were found nearly four hundred dollars in gold, which was committed to the care of Dr. Murphey, the Armory paymaster. The most important papers found in his possession were taken in charge of by Col. Lee, on behalf of the Government. The following note, characteristic of the pursuits of the man, fell into our possession:

"CAPT. BROWN—DEAR SIR: I have been disappointed in not seeing you ere this to take charge of your freight.—They have been here now two weeks, and as I have had to superintend the providing for them it has imposed upon me no small task. Besides they are getting discontented, and if not soon taken on some of them will go back to Missouri. I wish to know definitely what you propose doing. They cannot be kept here much longer without risk to themselves, and if any of them conclude to go back to the State it will be a bad termination to your enterprise." [*No signature*]

THE PRISONERS.

Capt. John Brown, the commander and instigator of this most singular project, has been known by the name of "Osawattamie Brown," in which character he obtained quite a notoriety throughout the country as one of the leaders of the Free State party in Kansas. He was the hero of fifty guerrilla fights in the vicinity of Osawattamie, in one of which his son Frederick Brown was killed. His skill and bravery in this species of warfare was undisputed. The two sons who were with him in the Harper's Ferry invasion were also with him in his Kansas fights. Ottawa Jones, especially, figured extensively with his father in Kansas, and his residence between Lawrence and Osawattamie was destroyed by fire by the pro-slavery men on the same day that his brother was killed.

Besides Capt. Brown the prisoners taken are his son, who is seriously wounded in the abdomen and not likely to live; Edwin Coppuck, who belongs to Iowa, and a negro named Shields Green, who came from Pittsburg to join Brown.—The stories of all these men are precisely the same; they agree as to the object they proposed to accomplish and the number of parties in the movement.—Young Brown, in answer to a question, said that there were parties in the North connected with the movement—thus differing with his father on this point.—Coppuck, the other white prisoner, is quite young, and seems less shrewed than the others. He said he did not wish to join the expedition, and when asked, gave a reply which showed the influence Brown had over him. He said: "Ah! you gentlemen don't know Captain Brown; when he calls for us we never think of refusing to come."

Several slaves were found in the room with the insurrectionists, but it is not believed that they were there willingly.—Indeed Brown's expectations as to the slaves running to him were entirely disappointed. None seem to have come to him willingly, and in most cases they were forced to desert their masters. But one instance in which a slave made a public appearance with arms in his hands is related. A negro who had been sharply used by one of the town people, when he found he had a pike in his hand, used
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A man ran out of
tried to escape by awi
A dozen shots were fi
he partially fell, but
bis gun away, and d
Both snapped, and he
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[CONTINUED ON

VALLEY TAN.
EN DeWOLFE, Editor.
esday, Dec. 7, 1859.

e Mormons been persecuted?

of "persecution," is one of the tive agencies made use of by on leaders and mouth-pieces, ve in the breasts of the honest l masses of their sect, the enealousy which they not only ds those who do not subscribe fatuated belief, but likewise, ernment itself. These leaders lly, if not uniformly, devoid of or ability that would be necesvate men above their fellows, ner community than this; but ss much low cunning, and are conversant with the kind of hat they have to work upon, t means for keeping alive the hich they have succeeded in in many weak but honest owing, in the first place, that is the mother of devotion;" likewise, of the tenacity, min- extreme sensitiveness with ple and credulous persons elief once formed on the subgion, they make use of this by working in every imagin- pon the superstition and pre- uch, to awaken and confirm nds a feeling of enmity and o all who differ with them in etimes prophesies of dread- les—of pestilence, famine and are thundered against all the "onward march of Zion." he most barefaced and shame- pds are inverted to prove mies of the church are al- iencing the indignation and the Almighty, for opposing of the great "latter day us, we not long since heard issionary (Heaven save the in substance, from the Tab- s city, that the people in the ery little to eat—that they stitute and nearly famished hat in some localities the in- re reduced to such extremi- was impossible to procure non necessaries of life, with ore of such like stuff, which very man, of even the com- ligence, to be utterly false, e never more abundant, nor ore general throughout the during the present year.— prophecies of calamities to brications of those that do stitute so effective a wea- lating the opposition and nembership, as the cry of which is constantly raised. "harp of a thousand strings" very conceivable change is ch is constantly played for or delusion of the masses. ersecutions in Ohio, in Mis- ois, in Utah, everywhere the Mormons have ever tions in every shape and 6—persecutions compared hose which St. Paul states upon him were merciful e Prophet Joseph was slain Prophet Brigham has been beast of prey, and thous- his blood. The Lord only any other prophets have hat untold afflictions they The Mormon sect have om point to point, and from , until they were finally ass beyond the bounds of order to escape from those hem with blood-hound hat- e; but even in this wilder- they fled, and which they from savage wildness and n here, their pursuers are n their track and thirsting l. These are only a few ariations, with which our stantly regaled here; and d simply as illustrations fferings to which the faith- subjected, and not as com- r by any means exhausting have endured at the hands rs. The object of these wail- ngs are palpable to any one nt with the arts by which unning imposters contrive followers, and to keep udices and delusions they d.

have them believe that all world are their enemies, ey can confirm this belief, ceeded in binding and riv- rs which they would im- they can thereafter use ent and submissive tools.

what persecution is, may se of many other persons ear they do, we will ap- pon authority on the mean- of words. "Come down, Noah Webster! Come down from that shelf on which you have too long mouldered" and enlighten us in regard to the use of this term. Well, here it is.—"The infliction of pain, punishment, or death on others unjustly, particularly for adhering to a religious creed or mode of worship, either by way of penalty or of compelling them to renounce their principles."

Such is Noah Webster's exposition of what persecution consists. And now we ask in all candor and sincerity, when, and where, the Mormons were either visited by pain, punishment, or death on account of their religious belief? If it be answered both in Missouri and Illinois, it will be very easy to prove that the troubles which they experienced in both those states, grew out of causes very different from any of a religious kind.—We are not familiar with the difficulties or causes which compelled the Mormons to leave Ohio, but we have been often told by persons familiar with the facts, and who could have no motive in misstating them, that when the Mormons first settled in Jacskon County, Mo., there was, if not actual partiality for them, at least a general sympathy felt towards them, inasmuch as they were looked upon as a prescribed class who had been compelled to abandon their homes on account of their religion. This sympathy continued as long as the Mormons respected the rights which belonged to others, as well as to themselves; but when they assumed scriptural license for appropriating to themselves what belonged to others, and began to make forays upon the stock and other property belonging to other citizens not of their own sect, they became justly indignant and their partiality was very naturally changed into hatred and opposition, and this was the primary cause that led to their expulsion from Jackson County. They next settled in Caldwell and Davis Counties in Missouri, and the people of these Counties, likewise, welcomed them to their midst as a class against whom prejudice had barred the door of justice.

But without profiting by the experience which they had gained in Jackson County, they soon resorted to their old tricks again, and either forgot or disregarded the rights of *meum* and *tuum*.—The consequence was that they were expelled from these counties as they had been from Jackson, but not till after force was resorted to, to compel them to leave, and till some blood had been shed on both sides. Their next location was at Nauvoo, and here again, we have been informed that they were received as an oppressed and persecuted band, but pity there as elsewhere, soon gave way to resentments for injuries received, and after the loss of their leading Prophet, his successor with his followers, after stopping for a short time in Iowa, where they escaped from the treatment which they had met with elsewhere, only because there were few inhabitants in the vicinity where they settled, whose rights they could invade, or property appropriate, the "Saints" finally left the borders of civilization and settled in this valley. What has been their course since they came here? Elsewhere their offences were such as mark, low and depraved natures that are incited more by avarice than by deep depravity or guilt. But here they have improved upon their first practices, and have added treason, rebellion, and murder to the petty vices and crimes before indulged in. Yet because the government of the United States seeks to maintain its authority and punish infractions of the constitution and laws, the same howl of "persecution" is sent up, that has been so often repeated against the people of Missouri and Illionis because they sought to preserve their stock and other property from rapine and confiscation. The cry in both cases is false and unfounded; the people of Missouri and Illinois were not hostile to the Mormons on account of their religion, nor is the government of the United States seeking in any way to oppress them besause of it; and whenever Mormon leaders state to the contrary, they state what is false; and do it—as has been said, for the purpose of confirming their own power over the simple and credulous masses, who compose a majority of the Mormon Church.

Neither the government of the United States, nor of any separate State or Territory in this Union, except Utah, that we are awace of, has ever sought to intermeddle, or in any way interfere with the rights of conscience, or of any man's belief on the subject of religion. True, there was a long time ago, away down east, where most of the Mormon dignitaries came from, a persecution carried on by a self-righteous and bigoted sect, against such as ventured to differ with them in belief; but this was discontinued long before the adoption of our present system of government, and was nowhere practised beyond New England. And thanks to the liberal and enlightened framers of our constitution, the right to establish any religion, or to prohibit the free exercise thereof, is strictly forbidden in that instrument.

But the persecutions to which we have referred in New England, are not to be likened to those carried on by the Mormons here. The Puritans banished good old Roger Williams from Massachusetts, because he was a Quaker, and they affixed the penalty of death to all Quakers who returned to the colony after being banished. This was most unjust, and a most unwarranted usurpation on the part of those who enacted such laws, but they are not equal in usurpation, or in atrocity, to the assumption by a body of men, calling themselves a church, of the power and duty of cutting a man's head off because he sees proper to renounce the creed he has professed. Yet, this power is not only assumed in theory, by the Mormon leaders, but has been openly proclaimed from their pulpits, and there is every reason to believe has been put into execution in the case of many an unfortunate apostate. Persecutions like this find a parallel only in the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition two centuries ago. Every civilized and semi-civilized nation on earth have long since banished all such barbarous rites and practices; and it is at once, the reproach of our age and nation, that they have been revived in a land boasting above others of its enlightenment, and perfect toleration in al matters of conscience and religion.

A large portion of our paper this week is devoted to an account of the recent riots at Harper's Ferry. The statement here given is as distinct as any that we have seen. In addition to the facts contained in it, we should state that Brown and the other conspirators who were not killed, have since been tried at Charlestown, Va., the county seat of Jefferson county, and they have been severally found guilty of murder, treason and the attempt to incite insurrection. They have all been sentenced to death, and the second day of December—last Friday—was the day fixed by the court for the execution of old Brown, the ringleader in the plot. It is thought in some quarters that Gov. Wise will commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. So far as Brown himself is concerned, this would be no doubt a greater punishment than his execution, as he no doubt would prefer death to imprisonment, believing that he would then be looked upon as a martyr to liberty. But such a crazy and desperate fanatic should be made an example of, and the effect upon others like him, will no doubt be greater to let him swing, and not to treat him as a king of England once did a rebel who tried to stir up sedition and treason in the kingdom for the sake of being put to death and being thought a martyr. As he seemed to labor hard to die, the king determined that he should not have the pleasure or the glory which he thought would result, and accordingly spared his life, although deserving death. Cook, one of the leading accomplices in the Harner's Ferry *emeute* made his escape at first, but was subsequently arrested at Chambersburg, Pa., and subsequently delivered over on a requisition from the Governor of Virginia. His trial had not taken place at the time of our latest advices.

"Bells are ringing all the way;
O, there is the devil to pay,
When a man goes out a sleighing."

Yes, we have done it! *we* have! Yesterday we had the delightful pleasure of a good, old fashioned sleigh ride.

January and May went out together, and returned all the better for the trip. (Not the January and May that lately married in New York, and sung about by Mr. Stedman.)

Talk about the excitement of the chase, the spirit-stirring fife and drum, the baying of hounds, treed coons, the distilling business, practicing law, or editing a newspaper—what are they all, when compared to a seat in a sleigh, wrapped in buffalo robes, beside a bunch of live calico, drawn by four spirited John-horses, and a good Jehu and wipper-up? Ah! but wasn't it glorious. Plumb-cake and candy on Christmas never raised half the happy thoughts in the mind of a child that rushed up through our hat on yesterday. It reminded us of times long past, when a crowd of boys and girls used to be packed in a sleigh together, when we all sat spoon fashion to keep warm, and thinking of dough-nuts, mince-pies, hand all round, and kiss the one that you like best. This may all be wrong, but we can't help it. We do like such things, and if our toes did get cold, and our nose a little red, we would be willing to endure ten times the inconvenience felt therefrom, and the detriment to our good looks, for a repetition of the pleasure felt. And we give notice now, that as soon as our paper is out, we will be found standing on the corner waiting for some one to ask us to pitch in and take another ride.

The Territorial Legislature will meet in this city on Monday next.

To Correspondents.

We have received during the past week, several well written communications on different subjects, which do not appear in our paper. The length of these communications in some instances, and the subject of them in others, prevent their insertion.

Among the communications received, is a quite lengthy and able article in regard to the Courts of this Territory, written partly in reply to a communication on the same subject, which appeared in a recent number of the "*Mountaineer*."—If the writer of the article addressed to us will look in the Valley Tan of October 5th, he will find the same subject discussed in arguments very similar to those used by him. The jurisdiction of the different courts here, has also passed under the able review of Chief Justice Eckles, and he has made a decision in regard to the matter, which renders the whole subject one for acquiescence rather than discussion.

Another communication on the subject of Mormon treason and rebellion, by "Veritas," is also omitted, believing the subject has been already quite thoroughly ventilated, however much it may have been neglected, and passed over by those whose duty it is to maintain the honor and dignity of the country.

The Temperance Movement at Camp Floyd.

A communication from Camp Floyd will be found in our paper, giving an account of the recent organization among the troops at that post, of a temperance society, or rather a lodge of the Sons of Temperance. We received with this communication, manuscript copies of two excellent addresses delivered by Messrs. Anderson and Worrell on the occasion of opening and inaugurating the new lodge which the "Sons" have erected at Camp Floyd. The length of these addresses alone prevents us from laying them before our readers. The new order, as will be seen from the letter of our correspondent, is rapidly increasing in numbers at the Camp, and we trust that the reformation and increase will go on till all are brought within its restraining and salutary influences. It gives us pleasure, at all times, to record the moral and social progress of any portion of our fellow citizens; and the temperance cause, particularly, is one that we feel both an interest and pride in promoting. We sometime since seriously thought of trying to establish in this city an order similar to that which has proved so useful and successful at Camp Floyd. A philanthropic lady abroad, whose sympathies we suppose became enlisted, from hearing how extensively the vice of intemperance prevailed here, first suggested the proposition to us of trying to establish such an order, and at the same time, with a noble devotion to the cause herself, offered to procure for us a charter, and the proper regulations by which we could commence operations. Thus aided and encouraged, it was difficult for us to resist the effort of at least making an attempt at reformation here; but when we considered how little effect had resulted from our example in promoting temperance and sobriety in others, we despaired of any greater results from precepts on the subject, and was obliged from this belief, reluctantly to abandon our generous intentions.

But as we could not correct altogether the vices of our fellows, we at least aimed at ameliorating them; and accordingly have worked faithfully and energetically at a reformation in the article which they seemed bent on using. But alas! such is the depravity of man's nature, and the energy with which he clings to a vice once formed, even though it may be destructive in its effects, that he will pursue it even though a substitute is offerred for it, which retains all its pleasures, without any of its deleterious effects. Our success thus far, has been partial in substituting a pure and healthy *beverage* in place of the poisonous drugs and compounds, which have been heretofore used; but we do not yet despair of good results from our effort. Let all remember that the "Mountain Dew," though not distilled directly from Heaven, is very elevating in its tendency, and is free from all poisonous and injurious substances; and moreover that it can be obtained from other orbs besides the "MOON." There is one that revolves a few miles from this city, on the road to Camp Floyd, for instance, that sheds down in profusion an excellent article.

Cold Weather.—We have had very cold weather here for a day or two past. Yesterday morning early, the mercury stood at 14 degrees in the thermometer, and some say that it went lower than that. It was but little above zero during the entire day. Snow fell on Saturday night and Sunday. The sleighing is fine and is being well improved. This morning the weather is much milder, and **more snow is falling as we go to press.**

We have been informed and requested to state through our paper, that a series of social parties will hereafetr be held once a week at Independence Hall, in the building recently erected nearly opposite Miller, Russell & Co's store.

The first of these will take place on Friday evening, next. This announcement will afford pleasure to many citizens of our city, who, at present, are without engagements either of business or pleasure by which the long winter evenings can be passed or varied.

The proposed entertainments will, we hope, prove to be a source of unmixed pleasure to these and all others who may attend them.

An alarm of fire was made on East Temple street on Sunday evening last, just after dark. On entering the street a high blaze was seen issuing from the chimney of Messrs. Livingston, Bell & Co.'s store, having probably caught fire from the stove within the store. The wind was blowing quite hard at the time, and if the roof of the store had not been covered with snow, it would undoubtedly have caught fire, and the whole establishment probably consumed. As it was, no damage was done.

The Lexington (Mo.) *Express* estimates the slaves that have been sold and taken out of that State within the past year, at $1,000,000. If this estimate is correct, it indicates something more than the *gradual* decline of the institution of slavery in Missouri, for at this rate of decrease, unless the importation of slaves counterbalances the number taken out, Missouri will soon cease to be more than nominally a slave State. Lafayette county, in which Lexington is situated, is among the richest and most extensive slaveholding counties in the State, and the condition of the institution there may be taken as a reliable index of what it is throughout the State.

The *Express* attributes the removal of the slaves from the State to the formation of Kansas into a free State, and the insecurity of slave property in Missouri in consequence thereof.

Camp Floyd, U. T., }
Nov. 30, 1859. }

On Thursday, the 24th inst., we witnessed a sight which caused us to experience both pleasure and pride—a procession of the Military Order of the Sons of Temperance. It ought to be, and is, a subject of congratulation with all the friends of the army, that its members are the first who, in this Territory—this land of "Saints"—established a reformatory society for the moral and social regeneration of the many unfortunates addicted to the use of spirituous liquors. Its beneficial effects are already felt throughout Camp, and its complete success is a source of the highest gratification to the philanthropists who, dispite the many difficulties which they have had to contend with, have succeeded in carrying out their humane idea. We are morally certain that there are many who are now the victims of this most debasing of all vices, who will live to bless the men who established for them this ark of salvation,—the Temperance Society.

About five months since twelve soldiers formed themselves into a society, and since that time their numbers have been constantly on the increase—at first slowly, but now they initiate between thirty and forty every week—and at present they number over *two hundred*.—They have built a handsome lodge, and the procession of Thursdy was on the occasion of its formal opening. As an evidence of their zeal, we may mention that on the day of their turn out the mud in and around Camp was ankle deep. As usual, when an object is to be accomplished by which the soldier is certain to be benefited, the officers contributed handsomely to defray the expenses of the lodge.

After the return of the procession to the lodge, appropriate addresses were delivered by brothers Worrall, Anderson, and Cooper. We regret being unable to send you a copy of the last gentleman's address, but send you imperfect ones of the two former. If you have space, you would considerably aid the cause, and receive the gratitude of the "Sons," by inserting them in your columns.

[The length of these addresses, and the want of space alone prevent us from inserting them.—Ed. Valley Tan.]

The day's proceedings closed with a ball at which a large number of the "brave and the fair" attended, who did ample justice to the choice supper served on the occasion. The dancing was kept up until between four and five o'clock next morning, when all retired to their couches with the pleasing consciousness of having spent a happy night without the fear of awaking with a parched throat, sick head and feverish pulse, the sure attendants of a night of debauch.

M. G. L.

Silk and satins, scarlets and velvets put out the kitchen fire.

Letter From Senator son.

Selma, near Winchester, (Va.)
Oct. 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the Constitu

It is right, and due to truth, the material facts attending the incendiary attack on the town Harper's Ferry should be corr understood.

There was no *insurrection*, in form whatsoever, on the part of of the inhabitants or residents of the town or its vicinity. There is no doubt that such insurrection was fully expected by the leader of the armed miscreants who came from the adjoining State clandestinely, and under cover of night, into the town—an expectation in which they were woefully disappointed, as fully admitted by themselves. The fact is undoubted that *not a man, black or white joined them* after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form.

It is true that after their capture their leader (Brown) stated that he had reason to expect such assistance and had been disappointed. But this is fully discredited by the following facts:

First. That he had possession of the town from about midnight on Sunday until after midday on Monday, when the people of the adjoining county, learning the state of things got together in arm'd bands and made a descent upon the town.

Second. That during this period they seized and held in custody besides the slaves of Mr. Washington and Mr. Allstadt, taken in the neighborhood, some five or six other slaves belonging to residents at Harper's Ferry, and found in the streets. It is stated that they put spears or lances in the hands of two or three of these negroes and compelled them to stand in the character of sentinels at the door of the engine-house, occupied by the incendiaries, but at the first assault made by the citizens these slaves threw away their pikes and escaped to their homes for refuge.

Third. They had in confinement in addition, some thirty or forty other persons, who were found unarmed in the streets in the early hours of the morning, but no *adherent or* sympathizer turned up amongst them.

In addition to all this, after careful inquiry and investigation on the spot, I could not learn that any man of any color (save one, hereafter to be noticed) was even suspected of being in any way accessory or privy to the plot. The exception was of a man named Cook, who came to Harper's Ferry, a year or two since in the character of a schoolmaster, married there, and who, after the event, it appeared, was an emissary of Brown's, and had been associated with him in Kansas. Cook imparted the plans of Brown to none in Virginia, so far as is known; or, if he did, it is certain that none acted on them. He accompanied the party to Mr. Washington's which seized him and his negroes and brought them off in the night, but none of the latter evinced any purpose to follow his fortunes.—On the contrary, those that he carried off the same night into Maryland escaped from him there and returned.

I think I am warranted, on the foregoing facts, in the belief that no engagments or promise of aid from any, of any race, were given to Brown inviting his descent. On the part of the negroes, it is certain that the only emotion evinced by them was of alarm and terror, and their only refuge soubgt at their masters' homes.

Of the conspiracy, *outside of this State*, enough has transpired, or been obtained from papers taken with Brown's effects, to show that he acted from impressions made upon him by abolition tracts, newspapers, and orators in the circles he frequented in the non-slaveholding States.—Those impressions were that it required only to put arms within immediate reach to bring about immediate insurrection in the slaveholding States, a docrine ocenly inculcated, as is known, by the abolition leaders. Thus impressed, he embarked on this desperate enterprise with but nineteen men; but he had arms and weapons secreted in the mountains and thinly-populated country on the Maryland side of the river, and within four or five miles of the Virginia line at Harper's Ferry, with abundant ammunition, to have placed an effective weapon in the hands of each of at least fifteen hundred or two thousand men. The exact number of these arms can never be ascertained, as they were carried off in great numbers, when first discovered or brought in, by the citizens and companies of volunteers who came from istance, and before possession was taken by the regular mi ry authorities. Amongst the re *one thousand pickes* or *lanc* posed of a steel blade sharpen the point and at both edges, so or eight inches long, and tape from an inch or an inch and lf to the point, strongly and s rely fixed on uniform wooden han five or six feet in length—a m ctive arm for hands unskilled ilitary weapons—leaving no dou r whom they were destined.

The whole military equipment p nded by Brown and seized after h ture, could not have cost less tha thousand dollars, consistin among other things, of some t hundred Sharpe's rifles, with a li number of six-shooter pistols, *conta d in the manufacturer's boxes* a t yet used a proportionate supp of fixed ammunition for the rifle th caps, &c. in the original box ck-axes and shovels, unstained w e, and a large box containing t gs of powder.

A grave inquiry remains, wh ill be diligently, and I trust s sfully, prosecuted—to ascert whence the funds were derived his military expedition of outl gainst a State of the Union, who they were aiding with mo furnish arms to such a leader ch a purpose.

It remains only to add, that, ar as can be discovered, not f the nineteen escaped. I c t correctly ascertain the num il ed—some ten or eleven it nown were killed—some were attempting to escape across ver, and their bodies not reco d; five only were captured a mongst them their leader, Br wo of the five are negroes; on ulatto, reports that he came hio to join this expedition; the black, says that he came Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with like purpose; both allege that were deceived by Brown as to th jects of the expedition.

Not a slave escaped or atte to escape during the tumult. the few carried off by Cook the river all escaped from him came safely back but one, appears was drowned whilst cr the river homeward bound.

Very respectfully, yours.
J. M. MASO

COL. WASHINGTON'S ST MENT.

Col. Lewis W. Washi (who is great nephew to G Washington) gives the followi count of his arrest and im ment:

Between one and two o'cl Sunday night I was in my be house, five or six miles fro per's Ferry. I was awake hearing my name called in th I supposed it was some frie rived, who, being acquainte the house, had come in throu kitchen without making any n I got up and opened the door hall, and before me stood fou three armed with sharp's rifle ed and cocked, and the four man Stevens—with a revolv right hand, and in his left a flambeau, made of pine whit As I opened the door one of said, "Is your name Washi Said I "that is my name. haps Cook, who was one of th also identified me, as he afterwards he was taken that purpose. I was then I was a prisoner, and one said, "Don't be frightened." ed, "Do you see any thing like fright about me?" said, "I only want to say th surrender and come with you are safe." I told them stood that sufficiently, and no necessity for further ex But I was struck with the men sent against me, and a need there was of so many was no danger of an unarm his night shirt resisting force. I was told to put on of course complied. "Per I, "while I am dressing, so good as to tell me wh means?" I inquired what er was outside, and one vised me to put on an ove was rather chilly. An they wanted my arms, a the gun chest for them to selves. They then exp mission, which they rep be purely philanthropic—emancipation of all the s country.

After I was dressed S to me, "Have you got a I replied, "I wish I h deal." "Be careful, sir,

ter From Senator
son.

A, NEAR WINCHESTER, (VA.)
Oct. 21, 1859.
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distance, and before possession of them was taken by the regular military authorities. Amongst them are *one thousand pickes* or *lances*, composed of a steel blade sharpened at the point and at both edges, some six or eight inches long, and tapering from an inch or an inch and a half to the point, strongly and securely fixed on uniform wooden handles five or six feet in length—a most effective arm for hands unskilled in military weapons—leaving no doubt for whom they were destined.

The whole military equipment possessed by Brown, and seized after his capture, could not have cost less than [illegible] thousand dollars, consisting, among other things, of some two hundred Sharpe's rifles, with a like number of six-shooter pistols, *contained in the manufacturer's boxes* and not yet used a proportionate supply of fixed ammunition for the rifles, with caps, &c. in the original boxes, pick-axes and shovels, unstained with use, and a large box containing the kegs of powder.

A grave inquiry remains, which will be diligently, and I trust successfully, prosecuted—to ascertain whence the funds were derived for this military expedition of outlaws against a State of the Union, and who they were aiding with money to furnish arms to such a leader for such a purpose.

It remains only to add, that, so far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped. I could not correctly ascertain the number killed—some ten or eleven it is known were killed—some were shot in attempting to escape across the river, and their bodies not recovered; five only were captured alive, amongst them their leader, Brown; two of the five are negroes; one, a mulatto, reports that he came from Ohio to join this expedition; the other a black, says that he came from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with the like purpose; both allege that they were deceived by Brown as to the objects of the expedition.

Not a slave escaped or attempted to escape during the tumult. Of the few carried off by Cook across the river all escaped from him and came safely back but one, who it appears was drowned whilst crossing the river homeward bound.

Very respectfully, yours.
J. M. MASON.

COL. WASHINGTON'S STATEMENT.

Col. LEWIS W. WASHINGTON (who is great nephew to George Washington) gives the following account of his arrest and imprisonment:

Between one and two o'clock on Sunday night I was in my bed at my house, five or six miles from Harper's Ferry. I was awakened by hearing my name called in the hall. I supposed it was some friends armed, who, being acquainted with the house, had come in through the kitchen without making any noise.—I got up and opened the door into the hall, and before me stood four men, three armed with sharp's rifles levelled and cocked, and the fourth—this man Stevens— with a revolver in his right hand, and in his left a lighted flambeau, made of pine whittlings.—As I opened the door one of the men said, "Is your name Washingtom?" Said I "that is my name." Perhaps Cook, who was one of the crowd, also identified me, as he told me afterwards he was taken there for that purpose. I was then told that I was a prisoner, and one of them said, "Don't be frightened." I replied, "Do you see any thing that looks like fright about me?" "No" he said, "I only want to say that if you surrender and come with us freely you are safe." I told them I understood that sufficiently, and there was no necessity for further explanation. But I was struck with the number of men sent against me, and asked what need there was of so many, as there was no danger of an unarmed man in his night shirt resisting an armed force. I was told to put on my clothes, of course complied. "Perhaps", said I, "while I am dressing, you will be so good as to tell me what all this means?" I inquired what the weather was outside, and one of them advised me to put on an over coat, as it was rather chilly. Another said they wanted my arms, and I opened the gun chest for them to help themselves. They then explained their mission, which they represented to be purely philanthropic—to wit, the emancipation of all the slaves in the country.

After I was dressed Stevens said to me, "Have you got any money?" I replied, "I wish I had a great deal." "Be careful, sir," said he.—I told him if I had any money I knew how to take care of it, and he could not get it. Said he, "Have you a watch?" My reply was, "I have but you cannot have it. You have set yourselves up as great moralists and liberators of slaves; now it appears that you are robbers as well."

"Be careful' sir," said he again. I told them I was dressed and ready to go. They bade me wait a short time and my carriage would be at the door. They had ordered my carriage for me, and pried open the stable door to get it out. They had harnessed the horses on the rong side of each other, and I tried to induce them to correct the mistake, which they did after driving a short distance; but still, being harnessed wrong, and rather spirited animals, they would not work well. My servant; whom they had forced along, was driving. I suspected they were only robbers, and was expecting all along that they would turn off at some point, but they drove directly to the Armory.

Brown came out and invited me in, saying there was a comfortable fire, and I shortly afterwards met with Mr. Allstadt, whom they had arrested on the way, and brought along in my buggy wagon. While coming along, the horses being restive, I got out and walked up a hill with one of the men, who took occasion to ask my views on the subject of slavery in the abstract. I declined an argument on the subject, but he still pressed it upon me, and I was obliged to refuse the second time.—Brown told us to make ourselvees comfortable, and added, "By and by I shall require each of. you, gentlemen, to write to some of your friends to send a stout negro man in your places." This was by way of ransom. He told us he must see the letter before it was sent, and he thought after this was effected they could make an arrangement by which we could return home. I determined in my own mind not to make the requisition, but he never made application for it, having other matters before the day expired attracting his attention.

My sword, which had been presented by Frederick the Great to General Washington, was taken from my house, w h other arms. This man Cook had been at my house some time before and seen the arms and at that time I beat him at shooting, and he told me I was the best shot he had ever met. On the way to Harper's Ferry he asked me if I had shot any since that time, and said he owed me an apology for being with this party after being so well treated by me. I told him that it was of no consequence about the apology, but I would ask one favor of him, which was to use his influence to have returned to me the old sword and an old pistol which, in the present improved state of arms, were only valuable in consideration of their history. He promised to attend to it, and shortly after reaching the Armory I found this sword in old Brown's hands. Said Brown, "I will take especial care of it, and I shall endeavor to return it to you after you are released." He carried the sword in his hands all day Monday, until after the arrival of the military.

Upon the first announcement of the arrival of the militia Brown came into the room and picked out ten of us whom he supposed to be the most prominent men. He told us we might be assured of good treatment, because, in case he got the worst of it in this fight, the possession of us would be of service in procuring good terms; we could exercise great influence with our fellow-citizens; and as for me, he knew if I was out I should do my duty, and in my position as aid to the Governor I should be a most dangerous foe.—Then we were taken into the engine-house and closely confined.—Two of our number went backwards and forwards repeatedly to confer with citizens during the various negotiations, and finally remained out altogether, leaving the eight who were inside when the building was finally assaulted and captured by the marines.

During Monday various terms of capitulation were proposed and refused, and at night we requested our friends to cease firing during night, as, if the place should be stormed in the dark, friends and foes would have to share alike. In the morning Col. Shriver, of Frederick, announced the arrival of the United States Marines. During the night he had brought in Dr. Tyler, of Frederick, to look at the wounds of old Brown's son. The surgeon looked at the man and promised to attend him in the morning if practicable, but about the time he was expected hostilities had recommenced.

Col. Lee, who commanded the United States forces, sent up Lieut. Stuart to announce to Brown that the only terms he would offer for surrender were that he and his men should be taken to a place of safety and kept unmolested until the will of the President could be ascertained. Brown's reply was to the effect that he could expect no leniency, and he would sell his life as dearly as possible. A few minutes later the place was assaulted and taken.

In justice to Brown, I will say that he advised the prisoners to keep well under shelter during the firing, and at no time did he threaten to massacre us or place us in front in case of assault. It was evident he did not expect the attack so soon. There was no cry of "surrender" in his party except from one young man, and then Brown said 'only one surrenders.' This fellow, after he saw the Marines, said he would perfer to take his chance of a trial at Washington. He had taken his position and fired one or two shots when he cried "surrender." There were four of Brown's party able to fight when the Marines attacked, besides a negro, making five in all. This negro was very bold at first, but when the assault was made he took off his acootrements and tried to mingle with the prisoners and pass himself off as one of them. I handed him over to the Marines at once. saying he was a prisoner then at all events.

The Citizens of Virginia who were killed at Harper's Ferry.

A correspondent of a Baltimore paper gives the following account of the killing of the citizens at Harper's Ferry, by the insurgents:

ADDITIONAL DETAILS FROM OUR OWN REPORTER—THE MURDERED CITIZENS.

Thomas Burley was a respected citizen of the Ferry, an Irishman by birth, but for many years a resident of that place. On Monday morning, when the insurgents were in possession of the arsenal, he with a few others, was in favor of attacking them, but enough of men could not be raised to ensure the success of the assault. He however, loaded his gun, and every opportunity which offered, he attempted to shoot down the insurgents. At the time he was killed, he had left his home a few minutes before with a neighbor—Mr. Thomas Kelly—with the intention of trying to shoot one of the rebels. Kelley had fired at a mulatto who was walking guard in front of the arsenal, and some of the shot with which the gun was loaded took effect on the negro, but did not injure him severely.—They walked down High street to the intersection of Shenandoah street. The mulatto was still on guard, and he must have been aware of the approach of Burley and Kelley, for the moment the person of Mr. Burley was exposed around the corner, the negro fired, and the ball passed through the body of Mr. Burley, near the heart, and he fell and expired.

George W. Turner, Esq., was next killed. Mr. Turner lived five miles south of Charlestown, and thirteen miles from the Ferry. He heard of the insurrection, and immeditaly ordered his horse and gun, which were brought out by a favorite servant, and he started for the scene. He entered the Ferry through the town of Bolivar, over Camp Hill, and down High street. He was riding leisurely along, while the inhabitants warned him of the danger he was approaching, which he listened to, but still rode on. As he was passing down High street, and when near the intersection of Shenandoah street, a bullet from a Sharp's rifle struck him on the side, passing thro' his body, and he fell mortally wounded. He lived about threequarters of an hour after being shot. Mr. Turner was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Jefferson county. He was a gradute of West Point, and after spending a few years in the army service, he resigned his commission and retired to his farm, (his father having died and left him the home estate of the Turners.) Here he lived, a most useful citizens, a kind master, resrected and honored by his fellow citizens and loved by his servants. His death will be lamented by the entire community. He was a brave, generous man, and was known far and near for his strict honesty and unblemished honor.

At three o'clock in the afternoon Fountain Beckham, Esq. was killed. Early in the morning he had gone to his office, where he remained during the day. He had warned many of his friends during the morning to keep in doors. At the hour named he left his office, walked along the railroad platform in a western direction until he reached the water-tank, (the house farthest west marked in the diagram.) He stopped for a moment to converse with some men who were sheltered by this house, and in an unguarded moment he exposed his person, when a shot fired from the engine house from a Sharp's rifle, struck him near the shoulder blade and passed thro' his body. He staggered a few steps west, fell and died almost instantly. His body was lying so far west that it was impossible to reach it, unless the person doing so was fully exposed to the deadly fire of the insurgents in the engine house. The body was accordingly allowed to lay for a considerable length of time, when a citizen removed it to his office, where it lay during the night. Mr. Beckham was more widely personally known than any other man in Jefferson county. He had been the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the time the road was constructed, and had discharged his duties in the most satisfactory manner. He had been a Justice of the Peace for Jefferson county for over twenty years, and at the time of his death was Mayor of Harper's Ferry.

The negro Hayward was in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and in the morning when the insurgents had possession of the bridge, he was active in his efforts to secure a passage of the express train of cars which had been stopped. Conductor Phelps, with his baggage-master, not aware that there was armed men in the bridge, lamp in hand, (it was not yet daylight,) started through the bridge to see that the timbers were all safe, and the rails of the track had not been removed. He had not progressed but a short distance, when he was commanded to halt, and on raising his lamp, found that he was confronted by four armed men, who ordered him back. He of course returned, and as he left the mouth of the bridge a shot was fired at the baggage-master, who was behind Captain Phelps. Fortunately it did not take effect.—A short time afterward, Hayward took his shoes from his feet, and though he could creep across the bridge without being heard, but in the attempt he was discovered and shot. He was a faithful and kind servant, and refused to be armed, although Brown's men had endeavored to force a pike into his hand.

The Carson Valley Mines.

The correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, under date of Oct. 22, wrote thus in regard to the recently discovered mines in Carson Valley:

"In regard to the richness and extent of the mines hereabouts you doubtless hear many exaggerated stories. That a very rich lode of silver has been found at this point admits of no question. How extensive or lasting it will prove remains to be determined. As yet it has actually been traced but a few hundred feet, not more than five or six altogether. For this distance, however, it probably surpasses in richness anything recorded in the history of mining. Already many thousands of dollars have been taken from three or four excavations, neither of them hardly the size of an ordinary apartment. To convey to you some idea, however, of this locality and the suronding districts, wherein hundreds of men are now prospecting, many of them with success, I will give you a brief description of its mining topography, with such additional remarks as may seem pertinent to the subject.

"By looking at Goddard's map of California, you will see a place thereon designated "Gold Canon." It is a small ravine, heading in what is termed the eastern summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and extends nine miles in a southeast direction to Carson river, which stream it touches at Chinatown, a mining hamlet twenty-five miles north of Genoa. At the mouth of this canon is an extensive flat, on which more or less mining has been done every Spring since '52, gold having been discovered here as early as '49. For a year or two this flat and the ravine for several miles above paid good wages; and they would have been extensively worked, being the first point on the immigrant trail where gold in paying quantities has been found, only that there was insufficient water, except in the Spring, for washing even with a rocker. Some seasons there is only for a short time enough for this, the total of wet weather in this region often amounting to less than a weak throughout the entire year. Lately a small ditch has been completed, bringing water from Carson river, whereby some fifty or sixty men are secured steady employment. Of this numer about forty are Chinamen, who, having been here several years, and being the only people of this race on this side the mountains, are suffered, notwithstanding they occupy many of the best claims, to remain without molestation. They mostly work with rockers, and make two or three dollars a day to the man; parties having sluices do better.

Last Spring, some miners prospecting about the head of this canon discovered around the base of a small rocky knoll a good deal of rich quartz. Into this eminence, since called Gold Hill, a large number of tunnels and cuts have been made, yielding great quantities of rich rock and pay dirt. The latter is washed in rockers, sufficient water being obtained from the excavations for this purpose. It has afforded good, and, in many instances, large wages. Part of the quartz is crushed on the spot in arastras, and part carried to Chinatown, eight miles below, where two mills have been erected on the river. One of these, owned by Logan and Holmes, consists of four stampers driven by horse power; the other, a very substantial work, owned by Hastings, Woodworth & Co., is propelled by water. It operates arastras and crushes from five to six tons per day The quartz reduced at these mills has yielded $40 to the ton. That crushed at the mines has generally proved richer. It is easily obtained, much of it being near the surface; and a good road having been constructed, two yoke of oxen will haul fifty hundred pounds to the mills per day. This road, on which a small toll is charged, has been built at a cost of $7,000, and is a great public convenience, at the same time that it promises to prove remunerative to the enterprising owners.

A few months after the finding of this quartz at Gold Hill, a party, while working up a small gulch at the head of Six Mile Canon, struck the vein of silver which has since proved so rich, and attracted so much attention. This ravine, which heads but a couple of miles north of, and runs nearly parallel with, Gold Canon, is so called because it reaches the sage plains six miles below the latter.—Some mining has been done along it for several years past. The gold obtained, however, has been of low standard value, being largely admixed with silver. The point where the silver lode was first struck, and where the rich ore is now being taken out, is situate one mile and a half north of Gold Hill, about half way up the side of the east summit of Sierra, which here has a gentle slope, and at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above Carson river, from which it is distant, due west, eight miles.

"Since the discovery of silver at this point the locality has undergone various changes of name, which has led to some confusion in the public mind as to its exact position. After the happening of that important event, the place being deemed worthy a name more significant of its promised wealth, was baptized "Ophir," by which term it is generally designated hereabouts to this day. At a meeting held on the spot some month or two since it was determined to call it "Virginiatown," in honor of the original discoverer. Not that this was the veritable patronymic of that personage, or indicative of his immaculate virtue, but simply because he, happening to be a native of the "Old Dominion," had come to be generally known and designated as "Old Virginia," His real name is James Finny, and I regret to say that about the only benefit he is likely to realize from his famous discovery is the equivocal honor of having the spot named after his native State.—Finny, not aware of the value of the lead when he came upon it, sold out his interest for $45, taking his pay in superannuated horseflesh and lightning whisky. The purchasers, consisting of six or eight persons took up 400 feet of ground, and one of their number, being named Comstock, the mine afterwards came to be known as the "Comstock Lead." It has also been called the Washoe mine from the belief abroad that it was situated in the valley bearing that name. This, however, is not the case, the east summit of the Sierra, with a space of ten miles, being interposed between them. Lately I have heard the elevation upon which this mine is situated called "Silver Hill," a very beautiful and appropriate name, not only because of its significancy but also as contradistinguishing it from "Gold Hill" near
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[INUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] nto the river. One of the sol- about ten feet behind; the man nd, threw up his hands, and n't shoot." The soldier fired, an fell into the water, with his n away. His coat skirts were his person, and in the pockets nd a captain's commission to H. Leeman from the Provis- ernment. The commission was ober 15, 1850, and signed by wn, Commander-in-Chief.

y of five of the insu gents, arm- Minie rifles, and posted in the ry, were expelled by the Charles- rds. They all ran for the river, who was unable to swim, was The other four swam out to in the middle of the Shenando- ed upon the citizens and troops h banks. This drew upon them ets of between two and three nen, and not less than four hun- s were fired at them from Har- ry, about two hundred yards One was finally shot dead.— d, a negro, attempted to jump lam, but fell shot, and was not erwards. The third was bad- led, and the remaining one unharmed. The white insur- nded and captured died a few after in the arms of our inform- was shot through the breast, stomach. He declared there nineteen whites engaged in the on.

rly an hour a running and ran- was kept up by the troops e rioters. Several were shot many managed to limp away During the firing the women en ran shrieking in every di- t when they learned that the ere their protectors they took nd did good service in the way g refreshments and attending ed.

. Stevens, a captain of the ri- at the bridge, was taken into l Hotel, where his dreadful re dressed by Dr. McGarrity. lets passed through his head, one arm. He said to those that, as he expected to die ning, he wanted somebody to o his father, at Norwich, Con- say that his son died at Har- y, in an attempt at high treas- the State of Virginia. He t four o'clock Tuesday morn-

OF THE SECOND CONFLICT.

ial reporter of the same paper detailed account of the stor- Armory and the capture of ts, from which we make the xtracts:

FERRY, October 18, 1859.

n of Harper's Ferry was st night with military and ri- artial law prevailed through- e community. No one could idge without arrest, unless y Col. Shriver, commanding k military. This precaution o prevent the possibility of y of the disturbers of the

ens have not yet recovered stonishment at the civil war o suddenly been engendered ceful community, nor the sur- boldness and absurdity which s the efforts of the conspira- ve so mysteriously alighted, in their midst. The insur- aged, however, after their ence and death, and the peo- at anxiety awaited the re- events of the day.

o'clock yesterday morning companies, a part of which duty at guard during the ordered out. The volunteers ion of the streets surround- rnment buildings, and clear- spectators. The marines up within the enclosure, un- mand of Col. Lee, Lieut. he army, and Major Russell, wo Dahlgren 12 pound howit

ents were in the engine-room y, a small building at the of the Government works. their prisoners some half s of wealth and respectabili- half dozen negroes. One oore companies (the Inde- s, Lieut. Simpson command- d the railroad bridge, direct- the occupied buildings. ry companies of the adjoin- d the Baltimore companies imposing military display. as exciting in the extreme. eathless suspense existed for which preceded the attack. nticipated, and the reckless few bold and foolish fanatics efiance the authority of the ernment and the whole mili- their view, created an in- ation and a desire for their astisement. The apprehen- the safety of the gentlemen he custody of the insurgents inful

es in thd yard commenced towards a close proximity ng. At length Col. Lee ap- ont of the enclosure with rt, who, with a citizen, was ar a flag of truce to the in- very eye was upon the two y approached the door of the he conference was long, es- ween the insurgents and the he patience of all present xhausted. At length they was understood that Col. Lee g them to surrender, offered ion till the pleasure of the the United States should be , and that nearly all the in- e in favor of accepting these ut the powerful will of the wn, overruled their wishes, used to surrender.

sell then ordered Lt. Green, marines, to force the large They rushed towards them, ed with their bayonets to pen, but the strength of their fied the effort. At this time within increased the ex- he spectators. The marines force the doors with heavy sledge-hammers, but they also proved ineffectual. A double file of marines was then ordered to attack the doors with a heavy ladder. A few powerful efforts shattered the strong doors of this outhouse of the Government, which was filled with fire-engines, and as they yielded to the force of this battering-ram and flew in pieces an extra shout went up from the multitude. The moment the upper part of the doors went down Lieut. Green and his marines fired a volley into the insurgents with deadly aim. Major Russell then sprang upon the ladder and preceded them. The conflict was terminated in a few minutes. One of the marines, private Quinn, was borne off fatally wounded by a shot in the abdomen, and another private, Rupert, received a flesh wound in the upper lip, and had one or more of his upper teeth knocked out.

The imprisoned citizens, whose names have been mentioned, then rushed out, and leaving the enclosure were greeted most warmly by their friends, some of them having been confined since Sunday evening last.

Two white insurgents were brought out as prisoners, one named Watson Brown, a son of the leader of the insurgents, who was in a very helpless condition from wounds received on Monday, and another named Edwin Coppee, of Iowa, who was uninjured. A free negro from Harrisburg, named Shields Green, a somewhat notorious character, was also arrested. Four or five other negroes were also taken out of the engine-house, who were known to be slaves belonging to the nighborhood, and supposed to have been forcibly detained.

Several of the insurgents had been killed in the assault by the marines, and the most painful and exciting act in the tragedy was the bringing out of the dead bodies. Five of them lay upon the grass, one named John C. Anderson in the last agonies of dissolution; another, the leader, the older Brown, with a heavy gash upon his forehead, and three other wounds upon his body, supposed to be mortal, but still calm and collected, and conversing intelligently, without an indication or emotion of pain, and answering all the questions of the crowd about him. Another son of the leader, named Brown, was taken out stark and cold, he having been killed the day previous. Stewart Taylor, also killed instantly by a ball thro' his head and one through his body, and Albert Hazlitt, killed instantly. The wounds were shocking to behold, and all were weltering in blood.

The writer had a conversation with the dying man, Anderson. He said that the elder Brown had been their leader, and he had always looked up to him as a great man. A letter was found in his pocket from his brother, J. J. Anderson, of Chilicothe, stating that the contents of his last letter upon the question of slavery were "devoured with eagerness." Upon the body of Hazlitt was found a lock of his wife's hair and a piece of her dress. Upon the person of the leader, the notorious "Ossawottamie Brown," of Kansas, was found by one of the volunteer surgeons of the division, Dr. McLaughlin, the sum of $305 in gold, which was handed by him over to Major Russell, of the marine corps. In a conversation with the writer as he lay weltering in his blood, he stated that he had figured in Kansas, and was known as "Ossawottamie Brown," or "Old Brown." He had had a son killed in Kansas, (as well as two here.) He hated slavery, and he desired to avenge his son's death. His confederates desired to surrender when they were summoned by Col. Lee; but he refused because he did not believe the General Government would slaughter his companions for the sake of killing him. He had always treated his prisoners with courtesy. The prisoner Edwin Coppee, upon being asked what he expected would be his fate, said that he only asked his country to give him a fair trial and he would abide the consequences. He manifested no concern or apprehension with respect to his punishment. The prisoner Brown, son of the leader, was too debilitated from his wounds to realize his situation.

The wounded have been removed to the hospital of the arsenal, including the rioter A. D. Stevens. He is reported to be mortally wounded; but it is thought by some that his four wounds are not fatal.

When the crisis of the engagement arrived even the outside military and citizens could hardly restrain themselves from rushing forward and discharging their arms. Loud cries of order arrested their impulses. When the prisoners came out there were vociferous cries of "hang them," constantly repeated.

About the middle of the stream of the broad Potomac lies the body of one of the insurgeants named William H. Leeman, who was shot on Monday, while attempting to escape from the town.— His black hair may just be seen floating upon the surface of the water and waving with every ripple. The visitors, upon the discovering the body to-day, saluted it with a shower of balls, but the action was one of very questionable taste and propriety. He was honored with the commission of captain from Mr. Brown, the following being a true copy of the document found in his pocket:—

HEADQUARTERS WAR DEP'T,
Near Harper's Ferry, Md.

Whereas W. H. Leeman has been nominated a captain in the army established under the *Provisional Constitution*, now, therefore, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by said constitution, we do hereby appoint and commission the said Wm. H. Leeman captain.

Given at the office of the Secretary of War, this day, 15th of October, 1859.

JOHN BROWN,
Commander-in-Chief.

H. KEYS, Secretary War.

There was taken from the person of Stevens a printed pamphlet of twenty-five pages, centaing the constitution, &c., of Mr. Brown's provisional government. The work is in the possession of Col. Lee, and would be treasonable were it not too ridiculous.

This extraordinary movement at Harper's Ferry on the part of the Abolitionist Brown, characterized by such audacity and folly, is fertile of comment. It appears that he was a monomaniac, possessing a strong will, superior firmness and resources of mind, and that his followers possessed a weakness of mind and character which enabled him to obtain that ascendency over them which led to their destruction.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following are among the killed and wonuded in the recent conflicts at Harper's Ferry:

Killed.—Fountain Beckham, railroad agent, on Sunday, by a single shot; Hayard Sheppard, colored porter at the railroad station, killed Sunday night in working at the train; Thomas Boerly, grocer, of Harper's Ferry, killed in Monday's assault; Wm. Richardson, of Martinsburg, killed in the same assault; George W. Turner, of Charlestown military, killed on Monday also; Wm. Brown, son of "Old Brown;" Stew rt Taylor, insurgent; J. C. Anderson, insurgeant; W. H. Leeman, insurgent, Albert Haslitt, insurgent; and several colored men.

Wounded—Osaswattamie (old) Brown; Watson Brown, a second son; Evans Dorsey, mortally; Allen Evans, mortally; Private Quinn, U. S. Marines, mortally; another Marine, name unknown, slightly; Alex. Kelly; Geo. Murphey, State's Attorney, of Martinsburg.

Taken Prisoners—Edwin Coppee, of Iowa; Shields Green, colered, of Harrisburg; Watson Brown, a son of old Brown.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Some time since the Marysville *Express* made the following announcement:

One hundred and fifty marriageable girls, all represented to be young and pretty, have lately arrived from across the Plains and settled down in Honey Lake Valley. Bachelors should make a note of it.

Upon reading the above, the editor of the *Northern Californian*, published at Union, Humboldt county, expatiated as follows:

Proposals for the odd fifty have been received at this office. There is a land beyond the mountains, O, ye fair daughters of the plain, where the young men abound in wisdom, and are exceedingly comely. Virtue is theirs, and the cedars of Lebanon excel them not in vigor. Skill and cunning abideth with them; they putteth their hands to the "keerds" and, lo! the Jack turneth. From them seven up is not hid, neither is poker forgotten. They knoweth the horse by his speed, and their driving is as the chariot of Jehu. Gorgeous is their apparel; and their raiment is purple and red (flannel.) Fair are the valleys of Honey Lake, O, ye daughters of Pike, but the valleys of Humboldt are fairer.

OBERLIN ABOLITIONISM.—So embittered is Oberlinism to anything Southern that at one time the faculty and students resolved to use no produce of slave labor; of course they cut cotton and eschewed tobacco altogether. An ardent young student, deeply imbued with this anti-slavery sentiment, happened to think one night, after retiring to bed, that he was between a pair of cotton sheets. Out he jumped, took a blanket, and slept on the floor until morning. It was rather a hard bed, but it was better to rest little, and turn over often, than to snooze all night in the sweat of a negro. Upon waking up in the morning, he found that the carpet on which he had slept was half cotton.

☞ The N. O. *Picayune* tells a pointed anecdote of a minister in Minnesota, who was noted for combining the somewhat incongruous profession of a preacher and money-lender. He was proffering a prayer one Sabbath from his pulpit, in which was the following petition:

"Grant, O, Lord, that we have more interest in heaven!" when, to the surprise of all, one of the congregation exclaimed. "Don't do it! don't do it! The old sinner gets five per cent, a month now; and that's enough, the Lord knows.

☞ A celebrated poet at one time advertised that he would supply lines for any occasion." A fisherman sought him shortly after, and "wanted a line strong enough to catch a porpoise."

☞ Some people take cold easily, Howard Paul, in his amusing "Patchwork," tells of a delicate young man who kissed a lady's "snowy brow," and was laid up with the influenza a week in consequence.

☞ Charles Lamb is reported to have perpetrated the following:—"The water-cure is neither new nor wonderful, for it is as old as the deluge, which, in my opinion, killed more than it cured."

"Steel your heart," said an ex-President to his son (who was going to Europe;) "you are now going among some of the most fascinating of the fair sex." "I had much rather steal theirs," said the promising youth.

THE BEST JUDGE.—A judge and a joking lawyer were conversing about the doctrine of transmigration of the souls of men into animals.

"Now," said the judge, "suppose you and I were turned into a horse and an ass, which would you prefer to be?"

"The ass, to be sure," replied the lawyer.

"Why?" asked the judge.

"Because," was the reply, "I have heard of an ass being judge, but a horse never!"

☞ Never butt your head against a bedpost to see which is the hardest—it is folly.

"UNION is not always strength,' as the sailor said when he saw the purser mixing rum with water.

A BOY was asked one day what made him so dirty, and his reply was, "I am made, so they tell me, of the dust of the ground, and I reckon it's just working out."

THE MAN WHO LOVES HIS FELLOW-MEN—The King of the Cannibal Islands.

"There is two ways of doing it," said Pat to himself, as he stood musing and waiting for a job on the State street corner. "If I save me $4.000, 1 must lay up $200 a year for twenty years, or I can put away $20 a year for 200 years. Now which way will I do it?"

TAKE NOTICE.

WE hereby forewarn all persons against the purchase or negotiation of a certain note dated at Chicago, Illinois, on the 26th day of March, 1859, for the sum of three thousand dollars, and the costs of collection. Said note is signed by us, and is made payable to the order of Peter Schutler, but the consideration thereof having failed, we do not intend to pay the same.

C. A. PERRY & CO.
Salt Lake City, U. T.,
Nov. 30, 1859.
3—tf

Awarded a First and Second Prize.

Just arrived from California, a large quantiy of superior
CASES, CHEMICALS &c.
have now Chemicals manufactured by Mr. Shew ustly celebrated for making the
BEST AMBROTYPES
in San Francisco; by which I am enabled to produce
PICTURES
of the best quality, warranted to retain their superior brilliancy without change.
Union Cases, double and single, octagon and quad angular. Paiper Mache, Morocco and Common Cases. Call and see me. All work warranted.
M. CANNON,
over Taylor & Sons, between Perrel, & Croyn's

PROCLAMATION.

G. S. L. City, October 29, 1859.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, UTAH,

THE Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah will hold its annual session at the Social Hall in Great salt Lake City and after ten o'clock of the second Monday in December, 1859, which isin accordance with a resolution of the Assembly at its last session, subsequen approved by me.

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.
1-tf

LAST TRAIN, AND
BEST GOODS!

ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS
WISH to callattention to their large assortment of **Merchandise**, nowoffered for sale at the Store house recentlyoccupied by C. H. BASSETT.

The people of this City and the public generally are assured that OUR STOCK OF GOODS CAN NOT be surpassed in this market, either for QUELITY OR CHEAPNESS.

We have the **Best Variety** and the **LARGEST ASSORTMENT** of FINE
DRESS GOODS
ever opened in this City.
SPLENDID DRESS SILKS,
CASHMERES,
MERINOS,
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
LAWNS,
GINGHAMS,
CHAMBROYS,
JACONETT AND
SWISS MUSLINS,
CRINOLIINE,
CHALIS,
RIBBONS,
VELVETS,
AND ALL SORTS OF TRIMMINGS.
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
PARASOLS,
and every variety of
LADIES' GOODS,
CLOTHS, SATINETTS,
CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,
CORDUROYS, BOOTS AND
SHOES,
HATTS AND
CAPS, AND
READY-MADE
CLOTHING.
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS.
A full list of Yankeenotionss.
Don't forget Good and **Cheap.**
ROGERS, SHROPSHIRE & ROSS.
1—tf.

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.
—ALSO—
OUTFITTING GOODS GENERALLY.
AT
G. S. L. City, Camp Floyd,
Fort bridger, Fairfield, and
Millersville.
The attention of the public is invited to their stock on hand, and to arrive.
1-tf

MILLER, RUSSELL & CO.
GOODS AT COST!

THE undersigned beg leave to inform the Public that they will be inreceipt of Fifty one wagon loads of Goods on or about the 17th inst., comprising an extensive assortment of
Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes,
Groceries. Hats & Caps
Clothing, &c.,
which, together with their well-selected Stock on hand, they will sell, at their store in this city, by the piece or package, at COST and TWENTY CENTS freight.

The attention of Country Dealers and those desirous of purchasing their family supplies is called to the inducements thus held out, as we are determined to sell on the terms set forth above.
1-tf MILLER, RUSSELL& CO.

Ho! for America!!

WEEKLY PASSENGER LINE!
Fare Reduced!
IMPROVED ACCOMMODATIONS!

COACHES leave Salt Lake City for the States every Friday morning—for St. Joseph. Mo., and Leavenworth, Kansas.

Passengers taken at the reduced price of $175.
Meals furnished at the different stations at REASONABLE RATES.
No responsibility assumed for baggage.
For passage, apply to Miller, Russell & Co., Salt Lake City.
n36-tf

George Cronyn & Co.

HAVING purchased the well-selected stock of H. S. Eldredge & Co., consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, &c.,
beg leave to say they have now opened the goods at
George Cronyn's Old Stand,
near Bishop Hunter's, and offer them at retail.—they assure the public they have put prices at a low figure

☞ You are invited to calland examine.
The stock consists in part of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Oils, Turpentine,
Alcohol,
Window Glass,
Hay and Manure Forks,
Shovels, Spades,
Scythes and Snaths,
Cotton Yarn,
Dye-Stuffs, &c.
Terms cash, or ready pay. Produce of all kinds
[1-tf

To the Traveling Public.
STAGE, LIVERY AND EXPRESS
NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this City and Camp Floyd, that he has now in successful operation, a Daily line of stages running from Salt Lake City to Camp Floyd, and from Camp Floyd to Salt Lake City, leaving each point punctually at 8 a. m., and arriving at 2 p.m.

He has now four changes of horses on the road, also good and commodious Coaches, and careful drivers; therefore he feels warranted in saying that he can carry passengers through in six hours.

LIVERY NOTICE.

He will be ready to receive horses on Livery May 10th, by the day, week, or month, at his new Stable in Salt Lake City, on the most reasonable terms. Horses and Carriages to let at all hours, night or day.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

He will run an Express, in connection with his stage line between Camp Floyd and Salt Lake City. No letters will be received or carried, by him, except the Postage is prepaid, on each letter 25 cents.

All passenger's baggage, weighing over 40 pounds will be charged at the rate of 5 cents per pound.

All packages weighing under 10 pounds will be taken for 50 cents each.

All over 10 pounds will be taken at the rate of 5 cents per pound.

The undersigned will not be responsible for any Trunk, Package, Parcel, or any other species of property whatever, except receipted for by his agent at each end of the route.

A Liberal share of public patronage is earnestly solicited.

Office in Salt Lake City, next door to the Post Office.
PARMENIO A. JACKMAN,
1-tf Proprietor.

NEW GROCERY STORE
OPENED.
One Door North of Nixon's.

TO the citizens of Utah.---Call and see at the new grocery store, one door above Nixon's Store, if HORD & DICKSON are not selling every thing in the Crocery line
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

We have now opened and ready for sale, wholesale or retail, one of the best selected stock of
STAPLE GROCERIES
ever brought to this market, consisting in part of the following articles:---

Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, dried apples, soap, candles, molasses, starch, pepper, spice, alum, copperas, saltpetre, madder, indigo, powder, lead, shot, caps, vinegar, vanilla rope, ginger, mustard cassia, sauces of every kind, brandy, fruits, flavoring extracts, matches of every kind, nuts of all kinds, borax, resin, cotton and hemp twine, pipes and stems, smoking and chewing tobacco, nutmegs and cloves, pickles, sugar of lemon, blacking and brushes, preserves of every kind, and many other things too tedious to mention.

We will sell all of the above articles at as low figures as any house in Salt Lake City, and every thing alike, not one high and another low.

We also have a lot of Ames' celebrated sugar cured Hams, put up expressly for this market.

Come with the cash and see our goods, and we know you will purchase.

We also wish to purchase a few hundred good oxen.
1-tf HORD & DICKSON.

NEW GOODS.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and Valley that we are now receiving and opening, next door north of Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, and at Camp Floyd, our large stock of Merchandise, which has been selected with great care, expressly for this market, and which we are determined to sell as low as any house in the city.

We would say to Ladies the that we have a large stock of Dress Goods, suitable to their wants, and which we would be pleased to have them call and examine.
40-tf DYER, BRO., & CO.

100 COOK STOVES for sale by 40-tf DYER BRO. & CO.

5000 LBS. SHEET IRON, for sale by DYER, BRO. & CO.
40-tf

WE have 150 yoke of CATTLE to sell or exchange for Country Produce.
40-tf DYER, BRO. & CO.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will practice in all the courts of the Territory, and especially in the U. S. District Courts, and Supreme Court. He will give efficient attention to all professional engagements.

OFFICE—One door North of Post Office, Great Salt Lake City.
1-tf

Hockaday & Burr,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MERCHANTS,
Have opened in their
NEW STORE ROOM
ON MAIN STREET,
A large Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE
Specially selected for this market.
☞ Liberal discounts made to Country merchants.
1-tf

DRUGS! CHEMICALS!
PERFUMERIES.
Spring & Summer Trade of 1859.

ALEX. LEITCH
MARBLE BUILDING,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND OLIVE STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

TAKES pleasure in inviting attention to his SPRING AND SUMMER stock OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PURE RE-AGENTS, and
PHARMACEUTICAL
PREPARATIONS,
of which he has a very full and varied assortment and of the best and purest quality. He would direct the attention of the Profession to his usually large Stock of
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
selected with care, and made by the most celebrated manufacturers, and with all the latest improvements.

He would commend to the notice of those in want of
TOILETTE ARTICLES,
including every variety, English and French, his assortment of
PERFUMERIES,
ELEGANT EXTRACTS,
POMADES AND SOAPS.

He has replenished this Establishment with a large supply of the choicest
BRANDIES, WINES, AND GINS
And is also prepared to fill all orders for
Congress and other Mineral Waters
of which he is the sole Agent for St. Louis.

His stock of MEDICINE CHESTS and SADDLEBAGS is large, and has been selected with special reference to the
PIKE'S PEAK TRADE, AND
THE PLAINS.
1-tf

L. & A. CARR,
WHOLESALE
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
AND
Blank-Book Manufacturers,
149 *Main Street,*
ST. LOUIS MO.

KEEP constantly on hand, all the spelling books, arithmetics, grammars, geographies, philosophies, reading books, histories, dictionaries, &c., now in use, which they offer at LOWEST PRICES.

Their stock of
FOREIGN AND
DOMESTIC
STATIONERY,
BLANK BOOKS,
PRINTING
AND WRITING
PAPER,
Has been selected with the greatest care, and is equal to any in the West. Having an
EXTENSIVE BINDERY
Attached to their establishment, they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of Blank Books to order and at the shortest notice.
1-tf

GERARD B. ALLEN. OLIVER B. FILLEY.

FULTON IRON WORKS,
Second & Carr Sts., St. Louis.
GERARD B. ALLEN & CO.

MANUFACTURE High and Low pressure Steam Engines, Boilers, sheet Iron Work, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Tobacco and Lard Screw and Brass and Iron Castings of every description, Circular Saw Mills of the Page and Childs Patents.
1-tf

NOTICE.

WE having taken the house formerly occupied by Gilbert, Gerrish & Dyer, at Camp Floyd, it will in future be well supplied with a good assortment of goods, and one of the Partners will be here all the time. Our friends will please call and see us.
39-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at CAMP FLOYD, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Dyer, Bro's, & Co., at Camp Floyd are authorized to settle their busines
R. H. DYER.
1 tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

WANTED:

A FEW good Mules in exchange forgood Working Cattle. Apply to
2-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

WORK CATTLE.

100 YOKE of Work Cattle in good working condition for sale by
1-tf GILBERT & GERRISH.

100 WAGONS
JUST ARRIVED FROM THE STATES
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED ONE LARGE STOCK OF
Dry Goods,
Liquors,
Hats & Caps,
Boots & Shoes,
Clothing,
Hardware,
Outfitting Goods,
Harness,
Saddles,
& Bridles,
Which we will exchange for FLOUR and GRAIN, and in fact all kinds of
Country Produce.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and is well adapted to the wants of the people of this section.

We would call the attention of Country Merchants and large dealers generally to the above, as we will offer them such inducements as will enable them to make satisfactory purchases.

ALSO,
75 light Chicago WAGONS; 260 large AMERICAN MULES; 260 fine AMERICAN WORK CATTLE; one ... MALTESE JACK; one fine STALLION, for sale by
1-tf C. A. PERRY & CO.

T

that all these grants will ... unless sanction ... United States Government, ... vest the exclusive own- ... these lands, and from which

SIX DOLLARS IN

VOLUME 2.

THE VALLEY

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNE

STEPHEN DeWO

TERMS:

Single copy for one year, $6, advance; or $8, if not paid in

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted p of ten lines or less, for $1 50 fo insertion; and 75 cts. for each s insertion.

A liberal deduction will be ma sons who advertise by the quar

[From the New York Tribune

The Bartlett-Oviedo

THE DIMOND WEDDI

BY E. C. STEDMAN.

O, Love! Love! Love! what t
those.
Long ere the age of belles and
And Brussells lace and silken
When in the green Arcadian c
You married Pschyce under th
With only the grass for be
Heart to heart and hand in han
You followed nature's sweet c
Roaming lovingly through the
Nor sighed for a diamond w

So have we read in classic Ovi
How Hero watched for her bel
Impassioned youth, Leand
She was the fairest of the fair,
And wrapt him round with
hair,
Whenever he landed cold and b
With nothing to eat and nothin
And wetter than any gand
For Love was Love, and be
money—
The slyer the theft, the sw
honey—
And kissing was clover, all
over,
Wherever Cupid might wa

So thousands of years have
gone,
And still the moon is shining
Still Hymen's torch is ligh
And hitherto, in this land of t
Most couples in love have tho
To follow the ancient way of
And quietly get united.

But now, True Love you're g
Bought and sold with silver a
Like a house or a horse and
Midnight talks,
Moonlight walks,
The glance of the eye and
sigh,
And shadowy haunts with no
I do not wish to disparag
But every kiss
Has a price for its b
In the modern code of marria
And the compact sw
Is not complete,
Till the high contracting par
Before the altar of Ma
And the bride must be led
bower,
Where pearls and rubies fal
That would frighten Jup
I need not tell
How it befell,
(Since Jenkins has told
Over and over and over agai
In a style I cannot hope to
And covered himself w
How it befell one Summer's
The King of the Cubans
way—
King January's his name,
And fell in love with the
The reigining belle of
Nor how he began to smir
And dress as lovers who
Or as Max Maretzek and
When they sit full-bloome
view,
And flourish the won

He was n't one of your P
Whose presence their co
troubles,
And so our cities rec
Nor one of your make-
grandees,
Who ply our daughters
candies,
Until the poor girls
No, he was no such cha
Full of gasconade and b
Count de Hoboken Flas
But a regular rich Don
Santa Curz de la Musc
Senor Grandissimo Ovie
He owned the rental of
And all Matanzas; and
Rich as he was, could
A candle to light the m
Our Cuban possessed,
gers;
And broad plantation
figures,
Were stocked with at
niggers!

"Gather ye rosebuds
The Senor swore to c
To capture the beauti
With his battery
Velvet and lace she sh
Tiffany, Haughwout,
Genin and Stewart,
And com and go
Jet and lava—silver
Garnets—emeralds r
Diamonds—sapphire
All were hers, to hav
Enough to fill a

He did n't bring all h
At once, but like a
Who many a heart h
Kept bidding a